LONGSHORE.

The Locked-Out as Resolute as the Merchants Still.

ALL QUIET YESTERDAY.

Efforts of the Stevedores to Train the New Hands.

Some of the Companies Faltering.

The lock-out of the longshoremen continued resterday along the North River with very little change from the day before. Unanimity as arked as that which hitherto had characterized the action of the merchants was noticeable, and the same good temper and rather undemonstrative conduct of the men prevailed. The merchants seem to be resolved to fight it out, and the men are equally resolved to wait and let them see how their new plans will succeed. It is a question really whether longshoremen can be manufactured within a few weeks, or whether the bone and sinew of this class of laborers, as people have always understood them, can be supplanted by a class of workmen who, however fitted for other abor, in appearance, at all events, do not seem to possess the qualification of frame needed for a sturdy grip and a long grip of the iron hooks. On

THE NORTH RIVER MERCHANTS are seriously entitled to the fullest consideration in the plea they put in for a reduction of wages. for, if they cannot afford to pay, then the long and the short of it is they cannot pay. The men, however, are as fully entitled to be considered in their claim for a feir renumeration for their labor under any circumstances, and from all the facts that have been gleaned the average wages of a 'iongshoreman may be put down as \$12 per week. The trouble, it is asserted, originated with the stevedores, especially with the Walsh Brothers, who are very largely engaged in their line of business, and who, it is further stated, sought to protect themselves at the expense of the men. The acted under orders from the merchants, who have been long complaining of the high prices they have been paying for labor. The men say the complaints were

Yesterday afternoon one of this firm stated that ae had come to the conclusion long ago not to be "bossed" by the society, which was very arbitrary. The same individual also informed a Herald reporter that early yesterday forenoon two of his men were bruised in the head by some of the leg broken. Careful inquiry from the police failed to establish the alleged outrage, they knowing nothing at all of any trouble having occurred. er. Walsh did not know where the injured men ad been taken to, and the police affirmed that along the line everything was quiet. The sergeant in charge of the officers in the vicinity of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's dock informed the reporter that nothing could be more orderly was the conduct of the men, at least from Canal street down to the Anchor line dock at pier No. 20. From Canal street up inquiry at all the principal steamship companies' offices resulted in the response that no trouble of any sort had occurred during the day, nor was any anticipated. THE MEN

fined the sidewalks in the neighborhood of the Suropean steamship companies' docks, and were collected in groups, smoking, chatting and dissussing the situation; but there was not the sem-blance of anything like disorder or demoralization. This state of affairs might be otherwise were the society's treasury not quite so full; but, things easy. The most reliable information that sould be obtained did not accuse the men of doing sould be obtained did not accuse the men of doing smore than, in a lew instances, shaking their fists threateningly at a few gangs of men who had just been employed and were on their way to take the places of the old hands. Nether in the morning, when the new hands were going to the docks, nor in the evening, when leaving them, was there any violent demonstration made by the society men. This information was in every instance given by the representatives of the different steamship lines, except in the case of Mr. Waish, who seemed to think that intimidation had been used toward him and nis men, but who now thinks that the worst is over, and that he will be able to work along better than he had ever done before. If the society men passed a resolution on Tuesday evening to the effect that no man shall, at any future time, work for the Waish Brothers, the brothers are equally resolved not to employ a single man who had ever before worked for them. It was noticeable at all the other docks except those controlled by the firm named that there was a strong disposition manifested, as better for an parties, that

THE MEN SHOULD COME TO TERMS and go to work at the reduced rates. It was said that beyond all doubt the merchants are suffering from the incompetency of the new men, but at the same time it should be remembered by the society that by the time the society's funds are exhausted the new hands will have become experienced and saily up to their work. The only doubt there could be about the success of the 'lock-out,' they say, has in the question of the capability of endurance possessed by the new men. Several Italinas were yearing many men. Al. Power that he yesterday foreign the work, their hands and arms yielding.

A few companies, during the afternoon, were paying the old rates, but these were not employing many men. Al. Power that he yesterday foreign the power of the city a gang of should be successed by the new men. Several Italinas were possessed by the new men. Several Italinas were successful to the dock of more than, in a lew instances, shaking their fists threateningly at a few gangs of men who had just

worked out.

The Atlas line at one o'clock P. M. took back eighty of their old hands and put them to work on the Clara Bell, the men getting the old prices.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company, working on the Colon, had about 600 new hands, mostly Italians.

on the Colon, had about 500 new hands, mostly italians.

The Anchor line, working on the Ethiopia and Italia, had 150 new hands, about fifty of whom were Italians, the rest being a mixture of all nationalities, the ships' crews also assisting.

Other steamsing lines along the North River were generally affected by the lock-out, great inconvenience being generally felt, but of course the principal interest centred around the European steamship company. On the salling vessels all the old hands are atili retained at the old rates, and no trouble is anticipated.

bands are still retained at the old rates, and no trouble is anticipated.

THE SITUATION ON THE EAST SIDE remained pretty much unchanged yesterday. The most novel returns of interest was the first appearance of the Italians, who created as great a sensation as their lyric countrymen do on the first night of the opera. Mr. Morgan, the agent of the Liverpool and Bristol Steamship Line, pier like ast River, had ordered the stevedore to employ about twenty Italians for the unloading of the Arragon, and about eight o'clock in the morning, these twenty sons of sunny Italy came marching down Maiden lane. Eye witnesses say that they looked very uncomfortable and were gradefully airaid that their Irish and German.

He was removed to Hallevie Hospital.

renow-workers would not greet them with that cordulity which, by rights, is due to foreigners visiting these nospitable shores. They peered anxiously to the right and to the left, and when they reached South street they encountered a large group of 'iongaboremen, whose appearance was not calculated to inspire them with a feeling of security.

large group of 'longaboremen, whose appearance was not calculated to inspire them with a feeling of security.

Captain Cherry, who had been on the spot with his men since seven o'clock, was, of course, ready to protect the dock amateurs, and the presence of the police prevented, undoubtedly,

A SERIOUS DISTURBANCE,
for, as Captain Cherry states, the 'longshoremen made a sudden onset upon the Italians and two bricks came flying into their midst, bricks which had, undoubtedly, been thrown by the 'longshoremen. However, the two bricks missed their respective marks, one of them falling harmless to the ground, right amid the Italians for whom they were intended, and the other hitting the mast of the nearest ship, without, however, doing noticeable damage. At the same time the Italians were greeted by a volley of execrations and jeering exclamations of all sorts. One could see that the reeing of the 'longshoremen against the Italians was very bitter indeed, and that they regarded them as their bread roobers. Captain Cherry and his men came at once to the front and, thanks to their protection, the Italians were allowed quietly to proceed on their way, and to go to work.

They worked all day with the endurance and

regarded them as their bread roobers. Captain Cherry and them men came at once to the front and, thanks to their protection, the Italians were allowed quietly to proceed on their way, and to go to work.

They worked all day with the endurance and tenacity for which the Italian laborers are noted, but were rather slow in the execution of their tasks. Mr. Morgan and the stevedores, however, expressed themselves as being very well pleased with this first day's showing, and entertained the hope that they have been expected themselves as being very well pleased with this first day's showing, and entertained the hope that they have been expected themselves as the property of the state of the foresten was superintended in the state of the foresten was superintended with the state of the foresten was superintended in the store of the foresten was superintended in the store of the foresten was the foresten of the foresten was superintended in the store of the foresten was the foresten was the foresten with the foresten was the foresten was the foresten with the foresten was the foresten expected. Until six o'clock a crowd of some 200 'longshoremen remained at the foot of Maiden lane, angrily discussing the conduct of the merchants and stevedores, which they denounced in the strongest terms. Then they became doubtful as to whether the Italians might not remain on board the Arrango for the inght and began to straggle home, one by one, until South attreet was deserted. Captain Cherry, who left at a very late hour to return to his home, kept a strong posse of police on board the Arrangon all night, so mat the Italians themselves were glad that they had not to go home, for they were alread that the 'long-shoremen might attack them in superior numbers and thus overwhelm them. One brave tellow said, in broken English, "Let them come. I got good knile. Me not afraid," reminding one of the expression used by poor Lusinania as ebondy stepped upon the platform from which he was to swing into eternity.

On pier 16, occupied by the

The Strike in Jersey City. To-day will determine what shape the 'longshoremen's strike will ultimately assume in Jersey City. The Java is now lying at the Cunard dock and the unloading will be commenced this lorencon. Mr. Wash, the superintendent, threw one more opportunity yesterday in the way of the strikers by offering to put them at work immediately; but when the men learned that the company would not recede from their new scale of prices they firmly declined. Nothing remains, therefore, for Mr. Walsh to carry out his programme by import-ing men from New York. He has notified the Chief of Police to that effect, and a force equal to any emergency will be placed at his disposal toto any emergency will be placed at his disposal to-day. It is not at all likely their services will be needed, however, as the new men will be trans-ported in the company's tugboat from New York in the iorencon, and conveyed back in the same boat when their work is finished. None of the strikers will be allowed to pass inside the gates, so that unless they employ a fleet of boats to bom-bard the dock their power for mischief will be thoroughly crippled. Police inspector Murphy says that he dues not annehenc the allochtant dis-

thoroughly crippled. Police Inspector Murphy says that he does not apprehend the slightest disturbance. Not one man of the new gaugs to be employed belongs to Jersey City so far as is known. They have been recruited from every hole and corner in New York.

All attempts at negotiation on the part of the Cunard Company's agents have proved unavailing. The main argument advanced is that the passenger tariff is so much lower than it has ever been the company must reduce their expenses accordingly. They also urge that in view of the approaching winter, which threatens to be very distressing to the poor, they can obtain all the hands they require at the reduced rate of wages. These arguments have no effect as yet upon the men on strike.

The men on strike at the Hoboken dock were much quieter and less demonstrative yesterday. One of the men who had pelted the new employes with stones on Tuesday, and who was arrested for interfering with Officers Wright and Aidoretta while the latter were protecting the new hands, was brought before Recorder Bohnstedt in the morning, giving the name of Martin Carmody. The Recorder observed that he had the option of sending him to the State Prison, but that as it was Carmody's Brst offence he would only sentence him to fifteen days' imprisonment in the County Jall. The 'longshoremen seemed to be dispirited at this action, and there was no trouble atterwards. All the steamship companies except the Bremen employed their old hands, paying them the full rate, forty cents an hour; but the men refused still to work for the Bremen company at reduced rates of wages. The men who were brought over from New York to fill their places worked hard all day for the pay offered by the Bremen company, and returned unmolested to their homes.

THE POST OFFICE.

Inspection by Postmaster General Jewell-Interesting Statistics-Pro-

posed Changes.
Postmaster General Jewell, who reached the city yesterday morning for the purpose of meeting his family, who arrived from Europe on the steamship Java, paid a visit to the city Post Office yesterday about noon. He was introduced to the clerks and carriers by Postmaster James, and from the old church gallery which still surrounds the interior of the building. He then, accompanied by the Postmaster. visited the various departments of the office, including the distribution, carriers', box, newspaper, money order, cashier's and registration divisions, spending several hours in a carelini examination into the working and details of each, and expressing himself as greatly pleased with the evidence they afforded of efficiency and good order. He spoke of the totally inadequate and shabby accommodations of the old structure, and congratulated Mr. James on the prospect of an early change in this respect by removal to the new quarters in the Park. While examining into the workings of the stamp department Governor Jewell's attention was brought to the fact that the commission of two per cent allowed under the system established by his predecessors, on sales of postage stamps by licensed dealers amounts in this city alone to \$25,000 per annum. He expressed his intention, under the authority conferred by the statute, of reducing the commission to one per cent. The saving thereby effected here (\$12,500) will be sufficient to defray the annual expenses of the stamp department of the office, the sales through which amount to \$2,500,000 annually. It is understood that the Postmaster General will repeat bis visits of inspection to the New York and other large post offices. distribution, carriers', box, newspaper, money

THE YONKERS CORPSE MYSTERY.

An Unexpected Pinale to the Sad Affair-

Death at Length Claims His Own. In the case of Bertha Miller, the little girl at Yonkers, Westchester county, who, it was supposed, died on Wednesday night last week, as already set forth in the HERALD, the question as to whether the child was really slive or dead has at length been somewhat unexpectedly decided in favor of mortality, and the grave had claimed its kindred earth. Yesterday morning, being the sixth day since the little one was pronounced dead, a marked change was observed by the watchers to overspread the hitherto perfectly natural appearance of the face of the corpse, which in a short time left no room to

doubt that the process of decomposition had commenced. This melancholy discovery was without delay gently communicated to the sorrow-stricken parents, whose overweening hopes for a contrary result prevented them from at first believing the dread intelligence. The inevitable process of decay, however, set in so rapidly that in a lew hours the body emitted such an offensive odor as to render immediate interment necessary. Accordingly, at an early bour in the alternoon, the casket was closed, and after the Rev. Leo koenig had read the simple yet touching burial service of the German Lutheran Church the remains were taken to St. John's Ceme'erv and there buried in the presence of a concourse of sympathizing spectators.

In a conversation with the father of the deceased last evening the writer ascertained from him that he did not believe the child was dead when taken from the ice coffin, and also that he could not believe death had occurred until he saw the discoloration of the body yesterday morning. He further expressed entire confidence in the skill of the physician who attended the patient previous to her death, but added that he had preserved what was left of the medicine prescribed for the child, and intended submitting it to a doctor fully satisfy himself as to its composition.

Letter from a Westchester Physician.

Letter from a Westchester Physician KINGSBRIDGE, N. Y., Nov. 18, 1874.

Being in Yonkers yesterday a short time after reading the case of little Bertha Miller in the HERALD, I went to her house, and after inquiries and a careful examination of the body tound the following facts:-This child had scarlet fever thirty days before her death. She then, as a negative of the fever, had what her attending physician pronounced to be dropsy of the heart-an acciiental consequence of scarlatina. She died on Wednesday night. The father immediately after her death went to the undertaker and asked him to put the body on ice in order to keep her until him to put the body of the would take place. Four sunday, when the inneral would take place. Four

him to put the body on ice in order to keep her until Sunday, when the timeral would take place. Four nili days then elabsed between the time of death until the time when she was taken out of the ice to be put in the coffin. Now, the only signs that led the undertaker and his assistants to believe that the conid was not dead was that the body was limber, that there was total absence of rigor mortes or stiffness, Besides this condition the child never showed any signs of being alive since it died, and the pennomenon observed was nothing else but a natural one.

Stiffness of the body begins generally from three to twenty-four hours after death. This stiffness has sometimes a duration of only a few hours and sometimes persists for one, two or three days if the temperature is dry and cool; to thus stiffness succeeds a complete relaxation of all the organic tissues. Abandoned to physical laws the body is at first subjected to very few apparent changes and the skin still keeps its natural color. This condition may extend to the sixth or eighth day, sometimes longer; but between the sixth and twelfth day the penomena or putrefaction are always developed. Thus, every time that the body of an individual who has died suddenly still preserves a little neat, it may be concluded that death has only occurred a lew hours (twenty-four at the most) before. If rigor mortis exists death has occurred one, two or three days before. If there is neither heat nor stiffness, nor beginning of putrefaction, death may have occurred three, four or five days before. If rigor mortis exists death has occurred one, two or three days before. If there is neither heat nor stiffness, nor beginning of putrefaction, death may have occurred three, four or five days before. The first signs of decomposition are the softening of all the tissues and the yellow or green color of the abdominal walls, coloration which soon extends to the thorax, the neck, the lace, the interior limbs, the appendicular of the abdominal walls, coloration which soon extends to

Too Hasty Burials. NEW YORK, Nov. 17, 1874.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
I have just read with most painful interest the account in your paper of this morning of the rescue of a poor child at Yonkers from the most horrible of all deaths, that of being buried alive. horrible of all deaths, that of being buried alive. I wish this account might be read all over the land. I have known of three weil authenticated cases in which persons have only just escaped from the same doom. I think the custom of hurrying the body into the ice is very dangerous. We do not know long vitality may continue. I trust this remarkable instance may be the means of cailing attention to this most important subject. It would be a mercy it undertakers would never prepare a body for burial without having used some test to ascertain if death had really transpired. The cord field around the fingers is a good one, also the application of a hot pron to the soles one, also the application of a hot iron to the soles of the foot. The great Dr. Rush said there was 'no certain evidence of death but decomposition," and left directions that his body should be kept until this change had taken place.

A CONSTANT READER.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

Special Meeting of the Importers and

A special meeting of the importers and Grocers' Board of Trade was neld yesterday afternoon at the rooms of the association, No. 87 Wall street. President William A. Booth occupied the chair. As soon as the members were seated and the session opened the President explained that the meeting had been called for the purpose of considering the representation of the Board at the second annual Convention of the American Cheap Transportation Association, to be held on the 1st of December at Richmond, Va.; and also for of December at Richmond, Va.; and also for the purpose of receiving reports from the special committees on constitutional amendments, from the committees on trade and other business. Mr. William Kelson, the Secretary, read the programme and recited the object of the Convention of the Cheap Transportation Association, and a general discussion ensued as to the advisability of sending a delegation to Richmond, Va., to represent the Board. It was argued that the Board had no interests that were bound up in the questions to be brought before the Convention at Richmond, and it was maintained by several members, on the other hand, that the most important concerns of that Board and of the whole commercial community were bound up in the action of that Convention. Mr. George A. Merwin, in supporting the motion to send a committee to represent the Board, said that the subject of cheap transportation was daily becoming of more importance to the mercantle world. New York was now suffering severely from the high rates charged for the transportation of merchandise into the city. The statistics of the New York Central Railroad show that seventy per cent of the merchandise carried by that road diverges now at Abbany and finds its way to Boston. After some furthur discussion it was decided to send a committee of three gentlemen, to be chosen on another occasion, to represent the Board and look after the interests of the commendation of the members of the Board to the continued difficulties which arise in the various custom houses because of the commendation of the members of the Board to the continued difficulties which arise in the various custom houses because of the commendation of the members of the more of the members of the more of the more and compilation known as the "Durant revision." which, although accepted and passed by both houses of the commune of the merchanties engaged in the importation of the merchants engaged in the importation of the merchants engaged in the importation of the wholes are now guided. Especiall the purpose of receiving reports from the

adopted:—
Whereas the act of Congress of June 22, 1874, "Title 33, duties upon imports," has failed in the object for which it was passed, viz., to simplify the tariff and collection laws to force; and whereas Commissioners appetitived by Congress compiled a most valuable revision, with the proposed changes of this Board, we fully suddless with the proposed changes of this Board, we fully

which, with the proposed changes of this Board, we fully endouse;
Resolved, That the Board respectfully recommend Congress to repeal the act known as "little 33, duties and the state of t

WHOSE SEAT IS IT?

Ex-Senator O'Brien Protests Against Abram S. Hewitt Receiving the Certificate of Election as a Representa-

tive in Congress. The last meeting of the Board of Canvassers took place yesterday. The Committee on Protests reported upon the claims put in by ex-Judge Hogan for Congress, Prederick Kunne and George W. sager for Aldermen, John Gillan for Comptroller, and the three candidates for Assistant Alder men. They reported that they could not find any Criticisms on the Plots of His Sensavalid ground for interfering with the result of the votes as originally announced.

At the recent election ex-Sepator O'Brien contested the Fourth Congressional district with Mr. Abram S. Hewitt. The latter gentleman, according to the returns, was elected by some 1,500 majority. Mr. O'Brien yesterday sent in a protest to the Board of Canvassers, through Aiderman Monneimer, which is as follows:—

O'BRIEN'S PROTEST.

TO THE BOARD OF COUNTY CANVASSES IN AND FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK:—
The undersided respectfully shows to your Honorable Board—
First—That he was a candidate for the office of Representative in Congress for the Tenth Congressional district at the election held on the 3d day of November Hist, and received a large number of votes for that office.

Second—That one Abrain S. Hewitt also received a large number of votes for that office.

Second—That one Abrain S. Hewitt also received a large number of votes for the and office at the aforesaid election, to wit, as the undersigned is informed and believed to the state of the O'BRIEN'S PROTEST.

TO THE BOARD OF COUNTY CANVASSERS IN AND FOR THE
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK:—
The undersigned respectfully shows to your Honorable
Roser!—

office.

The understened further submits and requests that your honorable Board will determine and declare that he dames O'Brien) was, at the election aforesail, duly elected to the office as Representative in Congress in and for the said feuth Congressional district.

And the undersigned, in submitting this statement and protest, reserves the right to contest the claim of said newfit to have been elected to the said office upon the ground of fraud and brivery and upon such other grounds as may be reafter appear. JAMES O'BRIEN.

DATED NEW YORK, November 18, 1874

The protest was ordered on file and the Board adjourned shortly afterward, having brought tueir labors to an end.

REWITT ON THE PROTEST.

A HERALD reporter called upon Mr. Hewitt at his residence on textington avenue last evening, to inquire concerning Mr. O'Brien's charges and protest of election.

He said that of course the charges of bribery and corruption were so utterly groundless as to become insignificant. He was elected by a majority of over 1,300 votes and Mr. O'Brien was the first to make any such charge as this. As to the charge of non-residence, that had already been rully demied and explained before the election. Mr. Hewitt added that in any case this was not a matter for the Board of County Canvassers to investigate, Their duty was simply to decide upon the number of votes by which he (Mr. Hewitt) had been elected. The question of non-residence was one for the Congress to which he was elected to inquire into, and no other tribunal could take any action regarding it. Mr. O'Brien, if he wished to contest the matter of residence, must not it there. He (Mr. Hewitt) was of course a resident, having removed here thirty days before the election, and the constitution of the United States holding that so long as a person resided in the district at the time of election that was sufficient. Said Mr. Hewitt:—

"I july explained this matter in a circular I He said that of course the charges of bribery and

the constitution of the United States holding that so long as a person resided in the district at the time of election that was sufficient. Said Mr. Hewitt:—

"I may explained this matter in a circular I issued to the electors of the district some time ago, in these words:—The third enarge arainst me is that I am not a resident of this district, and removed into it for the purpose of getting the nomination for Congress. In support of this I am told that the annual andayit which for many years I have made at the tax office or my residence in New Jersey will be circulated. The fact of my legal residence in New Jersey will be circulated. The fact of my legal residence in New Jersey of the last twenty years is periectly well known, and also the fact that during all that time I have had a residence at No. 9 Lexington avenue, in this district. It was optional with me to select my legal residence in either place, but as the bulk of my capital was employed in New Jersey and paid taxes there, I adhered to my legal residence in that State until a few weeks ago, when it was proposed to nominate me for Congress in that State, when I decided to remove to this State, where my political associations had identified me with the democratic party for over a quarter of a century. When this change of legal residence was made known to the leading democrate of this district they insisted that I must take the nomination for Congress here, to which, under the constitution of the United States, I had thus become eligible, and I renotantly consensed, in the hope that I might be of some service in restoring the prostrate inclustrics of the country to prosperity and in opening once more the avenues of employment now unappliy closed to the workingmen of tens district."

Deput County Clerk Gambieton then read off the list of candidates and their total vote. The figures have already been published.

Some unimportant resolutions were passed as to payment of clerks and messengers, after which the Board adjourned.

ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.

An attempt at suicide was made yesterday Creveling, a merchant, well known from his being the head of the firm of Creveling & Conway, crockery and glassware dealers, at No. 55 Barciay The circumstances which led to the attempt are not as yet fully known, but it is believed to have been occasioned by certain business difficulties outside of the affairs of the firm of

distinctives outside of the affairs of the firm of Creveling & Conway. Mr. Creveling has stood well in mercantile circles in this city for twenty-five years. His domestic relations have always been of the happiest character; but it is understood that he had become involved on behalf of another, whose affairs were not in a satisfactory condition, and that the matter was preying upon his mind to an unwholesome extent.

At the hour stated Mr. Conway, the second member of the firm, while standing at the front of the store, heard the sound of a pistol shot come from the cellar. He ran thither and found Mr. Creveling lying on the ground with a wound in his right temple, faint and speechless. He was removed to the Park Hospital, where the ball was extracted from his head, and the doctors expressed the belief that he may recover.

Mr. Creveling is about fity years old, and a resident of Elizabeth, N. J., where he has a family consisting of his wife, two daughters and an adult son who does business at Paterson, N. J. At a late hour last evening he was still lying at the hospital in a condition of extreme prostration.

THE ZACHOS SUICIDE. Yesterday afternoon Coroner Kessler held an inquest in the case of Ainsworth Yeatman Zachos, the young man who recently committed suicide at No. 94 Third avenue by shooting himself through the head and chest with a pistol. The evidence showed that he was married to an estimable lady on the 9th of November, after which, with his bride and a 9th of November, after which, with his bride and a number of friends who had attended the marriage ceremony, he returned to the nouse in Third avenue, apparently in a cheerful and happy state of mind, conversing freely as to his intentions. Being iert alone in a room for a short time he shot himself as stated. None of the witnesses observed anything peculiar in the manner of deceased just previous to the commission of the act, from which it is supposed the taking of his his was an impulsive act planned upon the moment. He had long been in the habit of carrying a pistor to defend himself against some one whom he considered his enemy. In their verdict the jury found that deceased was suffering from temporary aberration of mind at the time he committed the deed.

Deceased, who was twenty-four years of age and a native of Cincionali, was Master of a Masonio Lodge, whose headquarters are in Union square, from which his remains were buried on Sunday last.

THE HELL GATE EXPLOSION.

Empanelling a Jury in the Case. Coroner Woltman yesterday proceeded to Morgue and assumed charge of the case of David Havens, late captain of the steam tug Lily, wao, with the steward and deck hand, was killed on Tuesday afternoon by the explosion of the botter Tuesday afternoon by the explosion of the botter of the boat while passing through Hell Gate with the achooner Annie Cotter in tow. The Coroner empanelled a jury, who, after viewing the remains of Captain Havens, were discharged to a future day. A thorough investigation, going to show the condition the botler was in at the time of the explosion, will take place before the Coroner. A permit was given to the relatives of Captain Havens to remove the remains to the residence of ms family. No. 32 South Fifth street, Brooklyn, E. D.

LARGE CUSTOMS SEIZURE.

Yesterday afternoon Customs Inspector J. L. Chapman seized, at the emigrant depot in Castle Garden, seventy-five gold and sliver watches, which were being smuggled ashore by a Jew steerage passenger by the steamer Pommerania, from Havre. The watches, which were concealed in three women's stockings, were tied round the Jew's body, and were sent in tast evening to the seizure department of the Custom House. SABBATARIAN PASTIMES.

What the Managers Say About "Concerts" on Sunday

TALMAGE AS A STAGE MANAGER.

tional Dramas.

STRAKOSCH AND MARETZEK IN-TERVIEWED.

The Academy of Music was the next place vis ited by the HERALD representative, in search of opinions as to the propriety, as well as advisability of Sunday concerts or other secular amusements. Mr. Max Strakosch was found in the box office on Fourteenth street, up to his eyes and collar in hard work and surrounded by his aides-de-camp, who were writing letters, receiving telegrams and answering the frivolous questions of bill stickers and the hopeless entreaties of miserable beings in hot pursuit of free passes for the "Messa" performposed to make his remarks short and to the point. "What do you think, Mr. Strakosch, about Sun-

day evening concerts and performances ?"
"I do not think about them at all," answered Max: "I give them, I give them."

"What are your views, then, as to their moral

"I do not consider it a vice to give them. I was brought up to my business, and if Mr. Talmage will mind his business I will mind mine. Suppose that my receipts of opera performances during the week do not cover my expenses? Then, if I did not give a Sunday evening concert I would not be able to pay my choristers on Monday, I only follow the preacters who give concerts on sundays for the benefit of their churches, and why shall I not do the same for the benefit of my business? There are newspapers published on Sundays, hacks are driven on sundays, restaurants are open on Sundays, and all these are necessary; railroads are run on Sundays, and they are necessary, and are not proper and well-conducted amusements necessary to the people as any of them? Hah? Miss Violetta Colville will sing in opera in some church and Gimore's band will play in the same church next Sunday for the benefit of the church business, and shall not do the same for my outsiness? Hah?"

At this moment Mr. Max Maretzek entered the spacious box cibee and instantly Mr. Strakosch said: that my receipts of opera performances during

At this moment Mr. Max Maretzek entered the spacious box office and instantly Mr. Strakosch said:

"Ah, that's the man to talk to you—Max Maretzek; he is the man to fight, I tell you. He is the man to talk to this Mr. Talmage, I tell you. All that Max says I will stand by."

"Oh, this is all humbug, this Talmage business, Max," answered Mr. Maretzek; "the preacher only wants to advertise himself. Don't notice him; if you do you do what he wants and he will be very much advertised."

"Well, Max, just read the Hgrald and see what this Mr. Talmage suys about the Sunday performance; maybe you will change your mind," answered Mr. Strakosch, in a hurried way.

"Yes," said Mr. Behrens, the leader of the Sunday orchestra, who has followed the drum for twenty years, "just read Mr. Islimage's sermon. He is very ferocous and brutally abusive. It will help Verdi's 'messa,' don't you think so?"

Then Mr. Maretzek took up the Herald, and commenced to read the very full rebort of the Rev. Mr. Talmage's sermon preached last Sunday in Brooklyn, and which was very severe and denunciatory against the stage and its actor's and actresses, and particularly those who acted or sing in Sunday performances. Mr. Maretzek read a part of the sermon quite calmiy, until he french say. Then he threw the paper down and said:

"This Mr. Talmage says that the Christian world said:This Mr. Talmage says that the Christian world

French say. Then he threw the paper down and said:—

"This Mr. Talmage says that the Christian world has been asked its verdict on the stage and its performers—guilty or not guilty?—and it has said 'guilty.' Now," said Mr. Maretzek, excitedly. "Chat is one big lic. Are there as Christians in the world but those that live in Brooklyn? Why, I suppose that Catholics are Christians as well as Protestants, and I suppose that there are three or four Catholics in the world for every Protestant; but is it not well known that the most eminent Churchmen and most plous men have attended and partonized the opera in Europe? Are not the Christians, both Catholic and Protestant, of France, England, Germany and Italy as fit to judge what is proper in a performance as Mr. Talmage and his bandful of communicants in Brooklyn. He says that "Charlotte Cosmman is, Io donot, a pure and noble woman, but that her grandest performance of all upon the stage was when she walked off it, but she has not walked off the stage and never will" continued Mr. Maretzek. "And oesides, this is a paraphrase of a quotation stolen from shakespeare where that great poet says 'Nothing in his life became nim like the leaving' of it.' Mr. Talmage also says," continued Max, now thoroughly roused and taking up the Harath again, "would any of us have men and women in our drawing rooms, arraved with the scantiness of fig leaves.'
"Is not that shameful to listen to a man who talks that way?" said hir. Maretzek, "I don't want to be personal about the unioriunate occurrences that have happened in Brooklyn lately and are probably occuring at his present moment in the scantiness of stage costumes he should remember the decoletic costum parlors of the best society in Brooklyn. It was religion that first gave the drama to the Christian world after the chaos of paganism had broken society to pieces, and dramas of a sucred character, known as 'mysteries,' were given, with scenery and theatrical costumes, by the ministers of God who had helped to propagate, found, and sustain the Christian religion. Is Mr. Talmage a Pope, a synod, a council, a Presbyterian convention or an Episcopal diocesan body that he should take upon himself the task of judging good men and women who appear on the stage, and tax visitors and honest people who go to witness their representations? I think not," said Mr. Maretzes. "The ideas that Mr. Talmaye is endeavoring to force down the necks of as good people as himself, come from a corner of New England and are not found anywhere eise, excepting among some few thousand irrepressible people in old England, but the voice of civilization is against them and they must fail." Mr. Maretzek and Mr. Strakosch then bade the writer good day, the latter manager remarking at the finish:—

"I tell you, Max Maretzek is the man to fight this Talmage."

MANAGER STUART'S SENTIMENTS.

ALBEMARLE HOTEL, NOV. 17, 1874.

TO THE FD TOO OF THE HERALD:-In the grandest and most permanent phases of literature, there the drama was pre-eminent. Before the Christian era the Grecian and Roman drama had become its most giorious and influen while yet the land of the Midianites was unknown to the great Hebraist, who, a sojourner in that land, became acquainted with the great drama called Job. Its earliest literary expression of thought was dramatic in form. Through Moses the chosen people of God became familiar with that grand psalm, and its influence upon Hebrew literature is traced from Genests to the Apochryphi. Herodotus, the earliest of Grecian writers, is as dramatic

form and expression as any the historical plays of Shakespeare. tophanes and Sophocles are not more so. The noblest emanations of Attic and Roman genius came with their proudest civilizations where the drama was most admired and respected, and its piace among public institutions was justly regarded as a most efficacious moral teaching power. The labors of Roscius were the corelative of the inspiration of Terence. The drama of Rome did not survive out preceded the decadence of the Empire. And the earliest revival of its successor in Italian republics found its home in the Florence of Lorenzo de Medici, surnamed the Magnideent, and Italian republics found its home in the Florence of Lorenzo de Medici, surnamed the Magnideent, and Italian seemed again to revive when for a season it gave birth to the tragedies of an Aifferi. Since then Italy has produced no great drama, and the Italy of this century is not the mother of great thought and action, and so it is and has been with other great countries. The golden age of Englabeth, and chiedy because of Shakespeare, whose works are ever mentioned by moralists and devout men by the same breath that syliables the name of Bible. It is as ignorant as it is narrow-minded to esteem the drama as a strunger to the highest, purest, most chaste and efficient offices and purpose of Caristian ethics. It has ever been, it is best moods and most national dispositions, the handmaid of religion, and its proper sphere has only been recognized when Dean Milman, of St. Paul'a, London, wrote "Pazio." Dr. Home "Douglas." and a Maturin gave us "Bertram," in the Georgian cranty of Addison's "Cato" to the present day, adorned by the delicate ethings of Robertson and Boucicault's lovely pictures of Irish life. Mark Twain is the American Modiere, and, by exaggerating and bolding up to a kindly ridicule the lollies and weaknesses of his countrymen, chastises them with a delicious maile which is the most destroying of swords—all, however, teaching morality through its most heasultill and effective preceptor—example. Way, came with their proudest civilizations where

there is not a public school in England, France, this or any other country, or a common achool, is which the performance of plays a not under the which for the performance of plays a not under the mobile performance of plays a not under the mobile performance of plays a not not performed the mobile performance of the performance of the performance and fancy. There is scarcely a beautiful mome in Old or New England in which happy evenings and healthy influence. Who does not remember with a glieder recollection watching within some in the performance of the pe

TALMAGE AT THE BOWERY.

BOWERY THEATRE. NEW YORK, NOV. 17, 1874 TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

As a church manager Mr. Taimage has few quals, and in that capacity I recognize him as a brother professional. He always secures good houses, and when the times are dull he doubles the attractions. His present programme, I see, is an attack upon the theatre. How long he intends to run this last sensation I do not know, but I presume he will withdraw it as soon as his houses begin to fall off.

Mr. Talmage knows, perhaps as well as any man that the instincts of the people are generally right, and they will go where they the most for their money. He should nos complain if his attractions do not draw equal to those of the Old Bowery Theatre. He is not at as-great expense, and his performances are not as varied. Mr. Talmage constitutes his own stock. those of the Old Bowery Theatre. He is not at any great expense, and his performances are not as varied. Air. Takinage constitutes his own stock company, and he does all the acting himself. This is too much to expect of any man. I have not been to see him lately, and consequently know nothing about his houses; neither has he been to see he recently; if he has he did not make himself known at the box office. I may there ore be giving him some information when I say we average, of a Sunday evening, about 3,000 people; and we always intend to present for their acceptance plays of a strictly moral character. If Mr. Takinage has any doubts about this i will pledge myself to put on the stage any play he may write, and he shall have the privilege of personally superintending the renearsals.

With us the people are never coerced by threats of future punishment. They come voluntarily, and I do not believe any church can show greater popular approval than we receive.

1, for one, believe that in this free land the people ought to have the right to select their own places of amosement without any interference from rival establishments.

It is hardly fair for the Church to turn its guns upon the theatre when it is ever ready, in pecuniary emergencies, to solicit the assistance of actors. On the other hand the theatrical profession never asks anything of the Church except a prayer, once in a while, at the burnal of a Christian actor; and even this last sad rite has not unfrequently been refused by the Church.

I shalf drop in to see Mr. Takinage some Sunday, and if I can take any hints from his management which I tank will improve my own I shall readity adopt them.

OPERA BOUFFE COMMENTS.

LYCEUM THEATRE, POURTEENTH STREET, Nov. 17, 1874. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

I have no doubt that many efforts will be made to answer Dr. Taimage's remarks. In my judgment power can only be exerted against an object offering some resistance, and to assertions so utterly groundless but one reply is, in my opinion, possible—stience. As the question of the influence for good or for evil of the stage is once more mooted, however, I should like to ask whether the statistics of crime and the death rate of Paris or London prove these cities, where places of amusement are much more numerous in proportion to their population than those of New York to be more ment are much more numerous in proportion to their population than those of New York to be more deprayed and unhealthy; and, the disadvantages of sunday outertainments being also discussed, it should be pleased to learn whether or no the willingness of New Yorkers to dispense with this, to my thinking, inomensive phase of amusements as, by the testimony of the same statistical returns, wrought the moral or spiritual good which, it is innerred, an avoidance of first day musical and dramatic representations can accomplian. There is nothing sensational in figures; they are brutal, but honest. I need not say that I do not deem tests of this sort, necessary to a judyment upon a subject so easily examined that only a weak mind could take counsel upon? without preliminary investigation; but it seems to me that such evidence would put an end, not to the ravings resulting from a desire for notoriety, but to conside able misepprehension narbored by intelligent, but thoughliess persons. The assurances that all plays exhibit a distorted view of life; that, in the drama, the innocent are murdered and the guity triumpn; that the atmosphere of the heatre is laden with poison, and that between attendance upon senial with the measies and the enjoyment of a dramatic performance's monther never besitates, but hurries to the box office—these assurances can only deter the reader from attending refined and enjoyable the requestion and that between attendance upon senial enjoyable the representations on one account; they are junnier than anything to be heard in the theatre; funnier even than opera bough. As far as I am concerned I am entirely in tayor of bunday evening anusements if properly conducted. Your very respectivity.

SERIOUSLY INJUEED.

SERIOUSLY INJURED.

Thomas Godman, quartermaster of the steam ship Coion, which is now loading at pier 43 North River, fell from the upper deck into the hold last, evening and was seriously injured. He was re-moved to the Park Hospital.